



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁴ : C12P 1/00, C07B 59/00	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 89/00201 (43) International Publication Date: 12 January 1989 (12.01.89)
<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/GB88/00510</p> <p>(22) International Filing Date: 30 June 1988 (30.06.88)</p> <p>(31) Priority Application Number: 8715428</p> <p>(32) Priority Date: 1 July 1987 (01.07.87)</p> <p>(33) Priority Country: GB</p> <p>(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): THE UNIVERSITY OF DUNDEE [GB/GB]; Dundee DD1 4HN (GB).</p> <p>(72) Inventors: and</p> <p>(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): KERBY, Nigel, Wells [GB/GB]; Rose Cottage, 2 Queen Street, Newport on Tay, Fife (GB). ROWELL, Peter [GB/GB]; 11 Dawson Crescent, Monifieth, Dundee (GB). STEWART, William, Duncan, Paterson [GB/GB]; 45 Fairfield Road, West Ferry, Dundee (GB).</p>	<p>(74) Agents: McCALLUM, William, Potter et al.; Cruikshank & Fairweather, 19 Royal Exchange Square, Glasgow G1 3AE (GB).</p> <p>(81) Designated States: AT (European patent), BE (European patent), CH (European patent), DE (European patent), FR (European patent), GB (European patent), IT (European patent), JP, LU (European patent), NL (European patent), SE (European patent), US.</p> <p>Published With international search report.</p>	
<p>(54) Title: PRODUCTION OF ORGANIC COMPOUNDS</p> <p>(57) Abstract</p> <p>The present invention relates to the production of organic compounds and in particular to the production of isotopically labelled organic compounds. The present invention provides a process for the biological photoproduction of a labelled organic compound comprising the steps of culturing, in a culture medium containing at least one simple labelled inorganic nutrient, a mutant strain of photosynthetic prokaryotic or eukaryotic species selected from cyanobacterial or microalgal species which are capable of producing a said organic compound, and recovering labelled organic compound produced by the mutant strain from the culture medium. Thus with the present invention it is possible to achieve continuous production of isotopically labelled organic compound over an extended period of time using relatively simple and hence inexpensive feedstuffs.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">BEST AVAILABLE COPY</p>		

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AT	Austria	FR	France	ML	Mali
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	MR	Mauritania
BB	Barbados	GB	United Kingdom	MW	Malawi
BE	Belgium	HU	Hungary	NL	Netherlands
BG	Bulgaria	IT	Italy	NO	Norway
BJ	Benin	JP	Japan	RO	Romania
BR	Brazil	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	SD	Sudan
CF	Central African Republic	KR	Republic of Korea	SE	Sweden
CG	Congo	LI	Liechtenstein	SN	Senegal
CH	Switzerland	LK	Sri Lanka	SU	Soviet Union
CM	Cameroon	LU	Luxembourg	TD	Chad
DE	Germany, Federal Republic of	MC	Monaco	TG	Togo
DK	Denmark	MG	Madagascar	US	United States of America
FI	Finland				

- 1 -

PRODUCTION OF ORGANIC COMPOUNDS

The present invention relates to the production of organic compounds and in particular to the production of isotopically labelled organic compounds.

Previously known processes for the production of isotopically labelled organic compounds have generally relied on the use of synthetic organic chemistry processes which tend to be very expensive due to the relatively small scale of production involved. More recently, processes have been used in which biological cells are fed with suitable labelled precursors following which the cells are broken up and the desired organic compound recovered from the resulting mixture. However, on the one hand, such processes require the use of relatively complex and expensive precursors and, on the other hand, the need for destruction of the cells and subsequent fractionation procedures is rather inefficient and results in further expense. It has also been suggested that labelled organic compounds could be produced by exotic biological cells under anaerobic conditions using suitably labelled feed-stuffs. On the one hand, the use of anaerobic conditions involves significant additional costs and difficulties in maintaining the necessary anaerobic environment and on the other hand anaerobic bacteria have further special requirements. More particularly, whilst aerobic bacteria simply utilise water as an electron donor, anaerobic bacteria require expensive and dangerous materials such as hydrogen and hydrogen sulphide as electron donors.

It is an object of the present invention to avoid or minimise one or more of the above disadvantages.

The present invention provides a process for

- 2 -

the biological photoproduction of labelled organic compound comprising the steps of culturing under aerobic conditions, in a culture medium containing at least one simple labelled inorganic nutrient, a mutant strain of photosynthetic prokaryotic or eukaryotic species selected from cyanobacterial or microalgal species which are capable of producing a said organic compound under aerobic conditions, and recovering labelled organic compound produced by said mutant strain from said culture medium.

In a further aspect the present invention provides a process for biological photoproduction of labelled organic compound comprising the steps of subjecting an aerobic strain, selected from prokaryotic cyanobacterial and eukaryotic microalgal species, to mutagenise so as to produce a plurality of mutant strains of said species, selecting a mutant strain capable of producing a said organic compound from said plurality by culture thereof with an analogue, as defined hereinbelow, of said organic compound so as to inhibit the other strains in said plurality, culturing said mutant strain in a culture medium with a supply of a simple labelled inorganic nutrient, and recovering labelled organic compound produced by said mutant strain from said culture medium.

As used herein the term "analogue" is used in relation to the desired organic compound to indicate another organic compound, usually synthetic, of more or less closely analogous structure to that of the desired organic compound and to which certain mutant strains capable of over-producing the desired organic compound and liberating elevated levels of said desired organic compound into a medium, are resistant whilst other strains are not so resistant (see for example W. Phares et al J. Bacteriol 122 (3) 943 (1975) and G. Riccardi et al J. Bacteriol 147 1002 (1981)).

- 3 -

Thus with a process of the present invention it is possible to achieve continuous production of isotopically labelled organic compound over an extended period of time using relatively simple and hence inexpensive nutrients or feedstuffs.

Suitable simple inorganic nutrients or feedstuffs that may be used in accordance with the present invention include nitrogen gas, ammonia and nitrate in which the nitrogen atoms are labelled and carbon dioxide and bicarbonate in which the carbon atoms are labelled. The labelled atoms may be radioactive isotopes such as ^{14}C . Advantageously, though, non-radioactive isotopes such as ^{15}N and ^{13}C can be used.

In order to facilitate recovery of the labelled organic compounds from the cell culture medium, the cells of the mutant strain are advantageously immobilised in, for example natural polymers such as calcium alginate, agar and carrageenan or synthetic polymers such as polyurethane or polyvinyl foams. This also has the further advantage that the cells grow more slowly or stop growing with the result that a better yield of the desired organic compound can be obtained. Yet another advantage is that the immobilised cells are significantly more resistant to environmental shock e.g. substantial pH change, than they would otherwise be. It is also possible to employ a continuous culture system, in which nutrients enter and leave the fermenter.

In order to increase still further the release of the desired organic compound from the cells into the medium, without significantly affecting their viability, the cells may be subjected to osmotic shock,

- 4 -

for example, by acclimatising them to an elevated ionic strength medium such as BGS-11 containing added 490 mol m⁻³ sodium chloride and 10 mol m⁻³ calcium chloride (as described in R.H. Reed et al in Enzyme Microb. Technol. 8 101 (1986)) and then transferring them to similar medium (BG-11) without the added salts. Alternatively the cells could be exposed to detergents such as polyoxyethylene stearate detergents especially MYRJ 45 and MYRJ 52 available from Serva Feinbiochemica of Heidelberg, West Germany

at low levels of the order of 0.1 to 1% w/v, preferably 0.5% w/v, as described in G.W. Niven et al in J. General Microbiol 134 689 (1988).

The mutant cells in accordance with the present invention are obtained more or less readily and significant numbers of useful strains may be obtained with each mutagenesis procedure. Furthermore the mutant strains may be readily cultured and have good stability over extended periods of time (e.g. 2 months or more in continuous culture) without reversion to wild type. They are also relatively long lived and can continue overproducing labelled organic compound(s) for 2 months or more. Nevertheless it is also possible, if desired, to recover labelled organic compounds from inside the cells by disruption thereof by means of well known cell lysis procedures.

Various organic compounds can be produced by the process of the invention including in particular various amino acids such as alanine, methionine, phenylalanine, tyrosine, tryptophan, leucine and isoleucine, amino acid derivatives such as glycine betaine and methylglutamine and carbohydrates, especially sugars such as sucrose and glucose.

As noted above, various labelled organic compounds may be produced by the process of the present invention.

- 5 -

In particular the following compounds may be produced by the process of the invention and the invention extends to these compounds when produced by the process of the invention:

- 5 Phenylalanine (especially $C_6H_5CH_2CH(^{15}NH_2)CO_2H$)
 Methionine (especially CH_3S , CH_2 , CH_2 , $CH(^{15}NH_2)$, CO_2H)
 Sucrose (i.e. fructose + glucose):
 fructose (especially $^{13}CH_2OH$, $^{13}C=O$, $^{13}CH(OH)$, $^{13}CH(OH)$,
 $^{13}CH(OH)$, $^{13}CH_2(OH)$,
- 10 glucose
 $(H^{13}C=O$, $^{13}CH(OH)$, $^{13}CH(OH)$, $^{13}CH(OH)$, $^{13}CH(OH)$, $^{13}CH_2(OH)$)

The desired organic compounds may be recovered from the cell support media or lysate mixture, by any suitable technique known in the art for the separation and isol-

- 15 ation of such compounds. Conveniently though there are used in the case of continuous culture systems, continuous in-line techniques which do not substantially interfere with the further production of the desired organic compound by the cells. Thus there may be used for example
- 20 a column containing an ion exchange resin which will selectively retain amino acids from culture medium cycled therethrough. The trapped amino acids may subsequently be fractionated and recovered from the column by elution with changes of pH and/or ionic strength.

- 25 By means of mutagenesis of known microalgal and cyanobacterial strains and selection of a resulting mutant it is readily possible to obtain individual

- 6 -

strains producing specific organic compounds or groups of organic compounds. Suitable mutagenic processes and mutant selection on the basis of exposure to analogues of the desired organic compound are well known in the art (see for example K. Yamada et al. The Microbial Production of Amino Acids. John Wiley and Sons. New York (1972)).

In general, mutagenising conditions are selected so as to give a very high rate of kill so that a high proportion of the surviving strains have significant mutations. Thus for example there may be used N-methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitrosoguanidine at a concentration of the order of $250 \mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$ under fluorescent lighting for a time required to give a kill of the order of 99% of the original cells.

As noted above the mutant strain cells used in accordance with the invention have good stability. Nevertheless, if desired, they could be periodically subjected to further exposure to the appropriate analogue to inhibit any possible reversion to wild type which could result in reduced yield and/or increased production of undesired compounds.

It will also be appreciated that various methods may be used for culturing the mutant strain cells which may be immobilised in suitable polymeric substrate as described above or freely suspended in the medium using any suitable culture conditions. In general though there is preferably used for cyanobacterial mutant strains a temperature of from 18 to 30°C , a pH of from 7.5 to 11.0, and a photon flux density of from 20 to $500 \mu\text{E. m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$.

Any suitable cyanobacterial or microalgal species may be used in accordance with the present invention. Particular species that may be mentioned are Anabaena

- 7 -

variabilis as deposited in the American Type Culture Collection under accession No. ATCC 29413 and Synechocystis as deposited in the Pasteur Institute Culture Collection under the accession No. PCC

5 6803.

Whilst the present invention is particularly concerned with the production of organic compounds labelled with carbon and nitrogen isotopes it also extends to the use of isotopes of other atoms such as sulphur in particular ³⁵S. Suitable inorganic nutrients that may be used include labelled sulphate (e.g. $\text{Fe}^{35}\text{SO}_4$). labelled organic compounds that may be produced by using these include labelled cysteine and methionine.

15 Further preferred features and advantages of the present invention will appear from the examples given by way of illustration only.

Example 1 - Production of labelled amino-acids

A. Preparation of mutagenised cells

20 Species of nitrogen-fixing cyanobacteria, such as Anabaena spp. grown either in nitrogen-free or nitrate containing medium were harvested by centrifugation and resuspended in 10mM HEPES/NaOH buffer, pH 7.0. Cultures were sonicated to break the filaments to an average length of 2 cells and washed twice in the above
25 buffer and $250 \mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$ N-methyl-N¹-nitro-N nitrosoguanidine.

The suspension was incubated for 2 hrs at 30°C in fluorescent lighting with shaking. The amount of mutagen or time of mutagenesis may be varied. The
30 treatment was terminated by washing the cells three times with growth media such as BG11 or BG11₀ (see Rippka et al J. Gen Microbiol 111 1-61 (1979)). This treatment results in approximately 1% survival of cells.

In order to isolate mutant strains resistant to amino

acid analogues, mutagenised cells were grown for 7 days at 30°C at a photon fluence rate of 60 $\mu\text{E} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ and then following sonication to break filaments to an average length of two cells plated onto BG 11₀ plates solidified with 1% (w/v) agar containing 10mM HEPES, pH 8.0 and either 40 $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$ 6-fluorotryptophan or 60 $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$ ethionine. Colonies resistant to amino acid analogues were picked after 10-14 days incubation in the light of 30°C and were restreaked on selective medium a further five times prior to growth in liquid BG11₀ containing 10mM HEPES, pH 8.0 and either 40 $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$ fluorotryptophan or 60 $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$ ethionine.

B. Immobilisation of mutagenised cells

Cells were harvested from exponential phase cultures by centrifugation and the pellet was resuspended in a 2% (w/v) aqueous sterile solution of sodium alginate. This mixture was pumped dropwise into a sterile 0.1M CaCl_2 solution in a laminar flow cabinet using a multichannel peristaltic pump.

C. Production of labelled amino-acids

The beads thus formed were removed after 30 min and loaded into bioreactors such as air-lift gas reactors with gas recycling. A suitable initial chlorophyll a concentration of the beads was 30 $\mu\text{g} \cdot (\text{g wet weight})^{-1}$. Such reactors were maintained in the light (80-200 $\mu\text{E} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$) at 25-30°C, bubbled with air and supplied with a medium such as BG11 buffered to pH 9.0 containing ^{15}N labelled nitrate and ^{13}C labelled bicarbonate either together or singly to produce either doubly or singly labelled amino acids. The labelled amino acids produced by the mutagenised cells are released into the medium. To maximise the incorporation of label from substrate to product, fed-batch cultures may be employed. Amino acids such as alanine, phenylalanine, tryptophan,

- 9 -

isoleucine and leucine are released by mutants resistant to 6-fluorotryptophan and do not require extraction or separation from the cells which remain immobilised.

5 Increased yields of released amino acids may be achieved by the addition of surfactants or by osmotic shock.

10 Following a production run, cells may be harvested and hydrolysed with acid (6N-HCl) to extract from the cells of nitrogen - fixing species and non-nitrogen species of prokaryotic and eukaryotic microorganisms for the production of amino acids as outlined above as well as of sugars, which are photosynthetically generated.

15 With the above procedures it has been found possible to obtain yields of up to 200 mg of labelled amino acid per litre of medium in batch culture using a 6-fluorotryptophan resistant mutant strain FT2 of Anabaena variabilis (ATCC 29413) and in continuous culture with the same strain yields of up to 50 mg of labelled amino acid have been obtained at a dilution rate of 0.007 h^{-1} with continuous labelled amino acid production extending for over 8 weeks.

20 Example 2 - Production of ^{14}C radioactively labelled amino acids

25 Cells of the abovementioned FT2 mutant strain were suspended in the abovedescribed BG11 culture medium at a chlorophyll a concentration of $4.34 \mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$ buffered with Tricine (10mM final concentration) to pH 8.0. Cells were conditioned in the light ($65 \mu\text{E. m}^{-2}, \text{s}^{-1}$) for 30 min at room temperature (20°C) prior to the addition of 50 mM $\text{NaH}^{14}\text{CO}_3$ (specific activity 0.2 $\mu\text{Ci } \mu\text{mol}^{-1}$). The rate of $^{14}\text{CO}_2$ fixation was $32.8 \mu\text{mol. h}^{-1} \text{ mg chl a}^{-1}$ which was sustained throughout the experimental period of (120 h). Following this

30

35

- 10 -

period, cells were separated from the incubation medium by centrifugation (12000 x g, 5 min) and ^{14}C -labelled HCO_3^- was removed by acidification to the medium with HCl (final concentration 2M). A large percentage of the $\text{H}^{14}\text{CO}_3^-$ (60%) which had previously been fixed by the cells reappeared in the medium in an acid stable form. Of the total radioactivity taken up by the cells, 16% was released into the medium as ^{14}C -labelled phenylalanine. ^{14}C -labelled amino acids liberated into the medium were separated by reverse phase HPLC following derivatisation with PITC (phenylisothiocyanate).

Example- Production of labelled amino acids

Table 1 provides an indication of relative amounts of a number of different amino acids produced by various 6-fluorotryptophan-resistant mutant strains of *Anabaena variabilis* (FT) and of *Synechocystis* 6803 (FTS) using labelled nitrate feedstuffs for the latter (FTS) mutants and nitrogen (gas) in air for the former (FT) mutants. The yields are for cells after 14 days growth in batch culture and only those amino acids released into the medium at a rate greater than 1 μmol (mg chlorophyll a) $^{-1}$ are indicated.

Table 1

Amino acid liberation by 6-FT-resistant mutant strains in μmol (mg chl a) $^{-1}$

		<u>Anabaena variabilis</u>		<u>Synechocystis 6803</u>		
		mutants		mutants		
Amino acid	FT-2	FT-7	FT-9	FTS-4	FTS-11	FTS-42
Ser	-	-	-	1.3	2.9	6.6
Gly	-	-	-	1.3	-	6.2
Ala	1.3	12.2	9.3	31.7	-	70.1
Val	-	-	-	-	-	3.7
Ile	-	1.3	-	6.1	2.8	4.2
Leu	-	1.0	1.6	2.6	-	3.6
Tyr	1.6	-	-	-	-	1.8
Phe	6.4	1.1	-	1.1	-	1.6
Orn	-	-	-	-	-	2.3
Total	13.0	20.4	16.2	56.3	14.4	110.4

- 11 -

Thus as may be seen from the above table mutant FT-2 is particularly suitable for producing labelled phenylalanine, whilst FT-7 and FT-9 are particularly suitable for producing labelled alanine.

- 12 -

CLAIMS

1. A process for the biological photoproduction of a labelled organic compound comprising the steps of culturing under aerobic conditions, in a culture medium containing at least one simple labelled in-
5 organic nutrient, a mutant strain of photosynthetic prokaryotic or eukaryotic species selected from cyanobacterial or microalgal species which are capable of producing a said organic compound under aerobic conditions, and recovering labelled organic compound
10 produced by said mutant strain from said culture medium.
2. A process according to claim 1 wherein is selected a mutant strain capable of producing an amino acid.
3. A process according to claim 1 wherein is selected a mutant strain capable of producing a sugar.
- 15 4. A process according to claim 2 wherein is used at least one inorganic nutrient selected from nitrogen gas, ammonia, and a nitrate in which are present isotopically labelled nitrogen atoms, and carbon dioxide and bicarbonate in which are present isotop-
20 ically labelled carbon atoms.
5. A process according to claim 3 wherein is used at least one inorganic nutrient selected from carbon dioxide and bicarbonate in which are present isotopically labelled carbon atoms.
- 25 6. A process according to claim 4 wherein is used a nutrient in which are present ^{15}N atoms.
7. A process according to claim 4 or claim 5 wherein is used a nutrient in which are present ^{14}C or ^{13}C atoms.
8. A process according any one of claims 1 to 7
30 wherein the cells of the mutant strain are immobilised in polymeric substrates.
9. A process as claimed in claim 8 wherein the cells of the mutant strain are immobilised in beads of

-13 -

natural polymer selected from calcium alginate, agar and carrageenan.

10. A process as claimed in claim 8 wherein the cells of the mutant strain are immobilised in particles of synthetic polymer selected from polyurethane foam and polyvinyl foam.

11. A process as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 10 which includes the step of subjecting the cells of said mutant strain to osmotic shock so as to increase release of labelled organic compound into the culture medium without killing said cells.

12. A process as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 11 wherein a detergent is introduced into the medium so as to increase release of labelled organic compound into the culture medium.

13. A process as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 12 wherein the mutant strain is cultured at a temperature of from 18 to 30°C, at pH in the range from 7.5 to 11, and under a photon flux density of from 20 to 500 $\mu\text{E} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$.

14. A process as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 13 which includes the preliminary step of subjecting a wild strain of said photosynthetic prokaryotic or eukaryotic species to mutagenesis so as to produce a plurality of mutant strains of said species, selecting a mutant strain capable of producing a said organic compound from said plurality of mutant strains, by culture thereof with an analogue, as defined hereinbefore, of said organic compound, so as to inhibit the other strains in said plurality, and recovering said selected mutant strain.

15. A process for the biological photoproduction of a labelled organic compound comprising the steps of subjecting an aerobic strain, selected from prokaryotic cyanobacterial and eukaryotic microalgal species, to

- 14 -

mutagenesis so as to produce a plurality of mutant strains of said species, selecting a mutant strain capable of producing a said organic compound from said plurality by culture thereof with an analogue, as defined herein-
5 below, of said organic compound so as to inhibit the other strains in said plurality, culturing said mutant strain in a culture medium with a supply of a simple labelled inorganic nutrient under aerobic conditions, and recovering labelled organic compound produced by
10 said mutant strain from said culture medium.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/GB 88/00510

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) ⁶ According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC IPC ⁴ : C 12 P 1/00; C 07 B 59/00											
II. FIELDS SEARCHED <div style="text-align: center; border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Minimum Documentation Searched ⁷</div> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Classification System</td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Classification Symbols</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">IPC⁴</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">C 12 P; C 07 B</td> </tr> </table> <div style="text-align: center; border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched ⁸</div>			Classification System	Classification Symbols	IPC ⁴	C 12 P; C 07 B					
Classification System	Classification Symbols										
IPC ⁴	C 12 P; C 07 B										
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT ⁹ <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="width: 10%; padding: 5px;">Category ⁹</th> <th style="width: 70%; padding: 5px;">Citation of Document, ¹¹ with Indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²</th> <th style="width: 20%; padding: 5px;">Relevant to Claim No. ¹³</th> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: top; padding: 5px;">X</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Chemical Abstracts, volume 107, no. 1, 6 July 1987, (Columbus, Ohio, US), S.A. Macko et al.: "Isotopic fractionation of nitrogen and carbon in the synthesis of amino acids by microorganisms", see page 369, abstract 3983m, & Chem. Geol. 1987, 65(1), 79-92</td> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: top; padding: 5px;">1, 2, 4, 6, 14, 15</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: top; padding: 5px;">A</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">EP, A, 0220951 (CELANESE CORP.) 6 May 1987 see claims -----</td> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: top; padding: 5px;">1</td> </tr> </table>			Category ⁹	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with Indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³	X	Chemical Abstracts, volume 107, no. 1, 6 July 1987, (Columbus, Ohio, US), S.A. Macko et al.: "Isotopic fractionation of nitrogen and carbon in the synthesis of amino acids by microorganisms", see page 369, abstract 3983m, & Chem. Geol. 1987, 65(1), 79-92	1, 2, 4, 6, 14, 15	A	EP, A, 0220951 (CELANESE CORP.) 6 May 1987 see claims -----	1
Category ⁹	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with Indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³									
X	Chemical Abstracts, volume 107, no. 1, 6 July 1987, (Columbus, Ohio, US), S.A. Macko et al.: "Isotopic fractionation of nitrogen and carbon in the synthesis of amino acids by microorganisms", see page 369, abstract 3983m, & Chem. Geol. 1987, 65(1), 79-92	1, 2, 4, 6, 14, 15									
A	EP, A, 0220951 (CELANESE CORP.) 6 May 1987 see claims -----	1									
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>¹⁰ Special categories of cited documents:</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.</p> <p>"G" document member of the same patent family</p> </div> </div>											
IV. CERTIFICATION <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search</td> <td style="width: 50%; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">Date of Mailing of this International Search Report</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">23rd September 1988</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 5px;">17 OCT 1988</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">International Searching Authority</td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">Signature of Authorized Officer</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;"> P.C.G. VAN DER PUTTEN </td> </tr> </table>			Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report	23rd September 1988	17 OCT 1988	International Searching Authority	Signature of Authorized Officer	EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE	 P.C.G. VAN DER PUTTEN	
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report										
23rd September 1988	17 OCT 1988										
International Searching Authority	Signature of Authorized Officer										
EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE	 P.C.G. VAN DER PUTTEN										

GB 8800510
SA 22978

EP(FORN PO)79

For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82

**This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning
Operations and is not part of the Official Record.**

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:

- ☐ **BLACK BORDERS**
- ☐ **IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES**
- ☐ **FADED TEXT OR DRAWING**
- ☐ **BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING**
- ☐ **SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES**
- ☐ **COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS**
- ☐ **GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS**
- ☐ **LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT**
- ☒ **REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY**
- ☐ **OTHER:** _____

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.